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with the facts, were prepared for the results displayed. Many preparations of an anatomical nature were exhibited by others, and many of an embryological character, oftentimes under the microscope, attracted deep interest. A series of beautifully mounted heads of venomous and non-venomous snakes, by R. L. Ditmars, gave an excellent idea of their differences in dentition and structure.

On the whole, the exhibition maintained the high standard established in former years and gave instruction and pleasure to between two and three thousand members and their friends. Every possible courtesy was extended by the officers of the American Museum, and the Academy is again placed under a debt of gratitude to them. Our thanks may also be expressed in this place to the many friends whose contributions made the exhibition a success, and of whom only a small part could be specially mentioned above.

J. F. KEMP,

Chairman of Committee.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The International Geography. By Seventy Authors; edited by HUGH ROBERT MILL, D.Sc. New York, D. Appleton & Company. 1900. Pp. 1088, with 488 illustrations.

The *International Geography* is a large, single volume compendium of geography, rightly named international, both from the standpoint of scope, and from that of authorship. The seventy authors who have co-operated in the enterprise have been chosen from all parts of the world, each to write on his own specialty, so that the editor has secured the most eminent help possible in each of the chapters of the book. We find, for instance, that Sir John Murray contributes a chapter, with the Editor, on the ocean; Professor Penck, a chapter on the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; and Mr. H. O. Forbes, a chapter on the Malay Archipelago, all of which are but random illustrations, that are typical of the work as a whole.

The volume is divided into two parts, the

first, of 122 pages, devoted to the Principles of Geography, and the second, of 930 pages, to Continents and Countries. In the second part, each of the continents is considered in detail by countries, and special chapters are devoted to the Polar Regions. The volume closes with an accurate, inclusive, and very satisfactory index, covering 35 pages.

One reviewer has stated that perhaps no one but the editor was personally qualified to review adequately such an inclusive and complete summary of the present geographical conditions of the world, a remark with which many of us will perhaps agree. No complete analysis is, therefore, contemplated here; but attention will be given to certain special features of the volume, first, as to its general usefulness, and second, as to the special chapters on the United States and North America.

The present reviewer feels that the volume under consideration ought to be of every day use to nearly every advanced teacher of geography in grammar schools, and to every trainer of future geography teachers in normal schools and colleges, and has introduced the volume with satisfactory results in one large class of school teachers studying geography. In this volume teachers and all others who have need of getting quickly in touch with the best in reference to all countries, find that best, told concisely, interestingly, clearly and effectively. Supplied with a good atlas and this volume, any teacher is well equipped as to opportunity for securing the best information for daily use. One of the particularly valuable features of the book is that it is adapted to the abilities of the audience to which it would appeal. The editor and the authors are to be congratulated in that they did not miss their mark.

The special chapters dealing with America were written by Professor W. M. Davis, and Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, formerly of the Canadian Geological Survey; Professor Davis writing on North America as a whole, and Mr. Tyrrell on the Dominion of Canada. In the chapter on North America, Professor Davis starts out with certain comparisons between North and South America, and between North America and Eurasia. Following this is a consideration

of the Coast Lines; the Laurentian Highlands; Glacial Action; the Appalachians; Rocky Mountain System; the Great Plains; Climate; Rainfall and Vegetation; Aboriginal People; and History. The plan followed in reference to the United States is characterized by the editor as novel, and 'perhaps the most instructive in the book.' Surely it is not too much to say that in the sixty-three pages devoted to the United States we have the best existing summary of the present geographical features of our Republic, causally considered. In the regional description of the United States the area is divided into physical provinces, and in each the effect of the physical features in shaping or determining the social and economic conditions in the present or past is well brought out, and so skillfully done that the political phase seems a necessary part of the physical phase, as is, perhaps, best shown in the section on New England.

The chapter is accompanied by an outline map of the United States, which is particularly graphic and usable. It will be noted from the map that the author's division of the United States into physical divisions differs very materially from the divisions previously published by our workers in geomorphology. The scheme here used is simple and accurate, and equally well suited to those who know the several regions personally, and to those who do not. This chapter should be read by all who desire a clear, interesting, and faithful account of the United States.

As a whole, the volume deserves a place among the necessary reference books, at ready call in all libraries, public and private. There are few inaccuracies and few typographical errors; the book being printed in a pleasing and attractive manner on paper that, though thin, is good, so that the volume is not unwieldy in spite of its length. This volume will, undoubtedly, be the standard one volume reference book for years to come, and the editor deserves great praise for his skill and care in carrying to successful completion a complicated and difficult enterprise.

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A Manual of Psychology. By G. F. STOUT, M.A., LL.D. London, University Correspondence College Press. 1899. Pp. 643.

The psychological world has been anticipating this book with lively interest since the appearance of the author's *Analytic Psychology* in 1896. In the preface to that work Dr. Stout writes as follows: "When I first planned the present work, it was my intention to follow the genetic order of treatment. But I found myself baffled in the attempt to do this without a preparatory analysis of the developed consciousness. * * * I therefore found myself driven to pave the way for genetic treatment by a previous analytic investigation; and the result was the present work. It must, therefore, be regarded, even in respect to my own plan of procedure, as a fragment of a larger whole. * * * I may say that my strongest psychological interest lies in certain genetic questions, and especially in those on which ethnographic evidence can be brought to bear." In judging the *Manual*, then, one must keep in mind its predecessor which is, in a certain sense, also its complement. It is, however, necessary to observe, at the same time, the distinct offices of the two works. The first is a general, systematic treatise; "its aim is to bring systematic order into the crowd of facts concerning our mental life revealed by analysis of ordinary experience:" the second is a text-book. Many divergences in the two which one is inclined, at first sight, to lay to a change in standpoint are undoubtedly to be ascribed rather to a difference in the manner of exposition.

There is no doubt that the wave of psychological enthusiasm which has been advancing so steadily for a quarter of a century is tending to eddy into a series of specific, but profound interests. The change is natural; it might have been read beforehand from the history of any one of the older disciplines. Systematic thinking reorganizes itself by concentrating at critical points, as really as does matter by the redistribution of its functions. Just now one of the currents of psychological thought is flooding towards the genetic center of activity. Is it not time, many psychologists are asking, to construct a paleontology of consciousness upon the basis of collected fragments? Can we